Business Notices.

THE NEW-YEAR'S HAT .- Select your Hat for THE NEW-TEAR'S HAT. — Scient your HAT for New Year's Day-bright glassy, sighth, becoming, durable and cheap-at Raox's. He canks among batters the same as Paige does with painters, or Powers with scaliptors—their farement artist. By giving your order now you will be attended to in season, as his raise Mr. First come first served." Visit him at No. 128 Polition at or No. 523 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.-These who want to make presents, and get the worth of their money, must not fail to go to Leaderarray, No 017 Benedway, corner Jonardes, as he selling rich Silks, Ascinco, Delsinas, Gowa, Elbinas, Shawle Broad Clothe, &c. cheaper than any other satable humant in the city. His terms are each, and only one price acked.

HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS AND GLOVES.-

THE OLD STAND, No. 104 BOWERY. Particular attention invited to the styles of Homers, Under-Shirts and Drawers of our own manufacture.

A. Easkis & Co., No. 104 Bowery.

UNDER-GARMENTS, GLOVES, HOSIERY,

GENTLEMEN'S FUNNISHING GOODS

As extensive and superior variety of the above Goods, at the lowest prices for whice they can be purchased in this country, all be found at the well-known importing and Manufesturing Establishment of Union Adams No 501 Broadway, (Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel,) New-York.

HOLIDAY CLOTHING !- Fine Talmas, Overcoats, Business Coats, Fine Dress and Frock Dosts, English and French Cassimers Pants, Rich Fancy and Plain Velves Vests, &c. We have one of the most extensive and fashinanole store of the above, which we are determined to sell at the cost of manufacturing Coak Hath. DE Ghoot & Sov. No. 24 and 35 Fulton-st., and 47 and 49 Gold at

OAK HALL NOTICE!-We are clearing out the balence of our EXTENSIVE AND SUPERIOR STOCK of all Finds of WINTER CLOTHING at the cost of manufacturing as we are going to take stock som. DE Gaooft & Sox. Nos. 54 and 36 Fulton-st , and 57 and 49 Gold-st.

No. 379 BROADWAY.

GREAT BARGAINS—CARPETS AT COST—PURCRASED AT REDUCED PRICES—PETERSON & HUMPMRRY
will now sell off their stock of Campers, &c., at the lowest

Mo. 579 BROADWAY, corner of White-st.

DRY GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES .- We will DRY GOODS AT REDUCED TRUES. See with coffer this morning our entire stock of Mornosa Clashas, Delaines, Plaid Cashmeres, Passmattes, Shawls, Rich Pland and drounde Silks and Silk Velvets, at greatly reduced prices in order to close them out before the lat January.

E. H. Leaderater, No. 347 Brondway, corner Leanweld st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Elegantly bound Music, in every variety and of the latest publications, for sale by

Publications, for alle by

WM. HALL & SON.

No. 239 Broadway, operation the Park.

RICH TOILET GOODS, — Fine Perfumery, Sonja,
Lubia's Extracte, Dressing Cases Combs. Tooth, Hair, Nail
and Sharing Brunes, Bonne Figures, Bisque Figures, Clocks,
Porcelain Vascs, & C. & C., for sately

HENRY HAVILAND, Importer, No. 23 John st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS-SPECIAL NOTICE. - In HOLIDAY PRESENTS—NPECIAL NOTICE, — In consequence of the recent destruction by fire of the rect of time great Fancy Store of H. S. Roofers, No. 449 Breadway, the entire stock (above \$2.006 worth) of rich and valuable Gerris, midgen Toys, recently collected in Europe by Mr. Roofers, must be sold under an arrangement with the Fineworke Companies. These goods, provident of which slightly damaged by smck and water, will be sold at a great sactifity damaged by mick and of Fancy Goods, Jet Bracelets, Perfumery, Reliedles, Work-Boxes, Music Boxes, Cames for old and your, Toys for the children, will flad this a rare opportunity. B. S. Rockas, Fancy Bassar, No. 449 Broodway.

PURE HOLIDAYS.—

PURE WISES and SPIRITS.

at wholesale prices, in quantities to suit.

ARTHUR KENDALL, Wine Merchast,

No. ? Williamst , New York

No. 7 Williamest, New York

NEW MUSIC. — "To Morrow! To Morrow!"
Ballad, as sung by Mr. Barnett, in the character of Mons
Jacquee, in his popular Drama of that name, as perfermed at
Burton's with the greatest suncess. Title page embelished
with Vignette of Mr. Barnett, in character. Frien, 38 cents.
"A Noble's Daughter." Ballad, as sung in the same piece.
Price, 25 cents.

Horacz Warks, Pablisher.
No. 333 Broadway.

CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.

The subscribers feel satisfied to sell, during the ensuing three weeks, to make room for spring goods. Overcoats, Talmas, and Business Cesta—in short, every varie ty of Winter Clothing—at prices that will make it a commanding object to every Man and Boy.

P. G. Barsum & Co.,
Nos. 194 and 196 Chatham square

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.-HORACE WATERS, NO HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—HORACE WATERS, NO. 333 Broadway, has the largest and most elegant assortment of Pianos and Menopeous, manufactured by the most celebrated makers in the Unive. It his Warencome can be found Pianos from ten different manufacturies, and Melodeous from five do., afforcing an opportunity for the selection of Holiday Presents for a friend, not to be had elsewhere in the United States, and as prices so extremely low as to come within the means of all. HORACE WATERS, NO 333 Broadway, P. S.—Between this and New-Year's Day, Mr. W. will sell Planae, Melodeous, Music and Musical Instruments of all kinds at a greater discount than he has ever made before.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.

No. 2891 Broadway and No. 54 Readest, have on hand 20,000 Lace and Muslin Curtains.

bought at auction, at a great sacrifice, and will sell the same for a few days at great burgains, full 20 per cent, less tian the original cost of importation. Go early, for this is a rare opportunity. Also, the largest stock of Wixhow Standers and Gill's Curtains in the city, all of which must be said cheap.

Connects in the city, all of when mine researchs, may be found at lower rates at the store of Wilmarn & Berton, No. 343 Broadway, that all and self-accordingly. Please call we have it is hard, then a most self-accordingly. Please call and examine our stock. He member 1997 MILMALTE & BENTON, No. 313 Broadway, Sign of the Collen Eagle.

Ladies, we have a splendid assortment of our greaty admired kid and Cloth Button Boots, Gatters, &c., for all ages, Gentlemen's SLIPPERS, Reason Boots and Stores, all suitable for Moliday presents; stench Clodes, only \$2 per pair, cheep for cash; solled Gatters, \$4.50 per pair, solled white Satin SLIPPERS, \$41 per pair, James C. HARROTT, No. 436 Brosdway, center of Howard st.

SPLENDED HOLIDAY PRESENTS-PIANO FORTES. The subscribers would call attention of those desiring to ake a truly splendid as well as useful holiday present to their

make a truly splendid as well as useful honousy present to their clegant.

of Papier Maché and carved Rosewoos, which they now offer for sale, together with a aplendid assortment of their lastra ments of every style of case, from 6½ to 7½ octave, of a quality which cannot be surpassed, which will be fully warranted, and solid at priers that cannot fall to suit. Also, MELOGKOSS of very superior quality.

No. 366 Broadway, adjusting 54 Nicholas Hotel.

WINTER CLOTHING.—The undersigned will dispose of the balance of his stock of first quality Rusur Mars. CLOTHING, comprising Overcosts, Business Gents, Pantaloox, Vests, &c., at wholessie prices, with a view of remittering the new premium at the old stand, No. 21 Stondway, on the 1st of February part, with a nentre new stock.

WM T. Jenning. Directors.

500 SPLENDID DRESSES,

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—A great sacrifice of rich Surs, Cloars, Satus, Surveys, Merico, Parametes, Piside, Ledler Cloths, Casimeres, Black Silks, &c., is con-stantly going on at G. M. Boddyn's, No. 329 Grandet., course of Grehard Ladies purchasing for the Holidays should call

make presents, you will find at Millers's beautifully embroidered Tollet Slippers for Continence also, Ladies, Missos and Childran's Gairer Boots and Fancy Shoes of all kinds, with Boys' and Youthe' Parent Leather Boots. Congress Gairers, &c., forming useful and appropriate gifts for the Rolidays.

J. B. Millers & Co., No. 134 Canalat.

COSTAR'S RAT, COCKROACH, &c., EXTERMI-NATOR JUSTOF has removed to No. 325 Broadway, having been burnt clean out by the fire at his old stand, No. 445 Broadway. A new Harry Fastity in a few days.

A WOMAN MURDERED BY HER FATHER. - The A WOMAN MURDERED BY HER FATHER. — The Belleville Tribme contains the particulars of a horrible crime perpetrated at Waterloo, Illinois, a few days ago. A man named Best, and a tenant of his named Roland, had so ill-treated the wife of the former that she sought reduce in the house of her daughter, Mrs. Leep, in Waterloo. Best then swore vengeance against the whole family, and his wife had him arrested and bound over to keep the peace. At about 10 o'clock on Saurc'ay night, a German who livel option is seen by the season of the seep by the season of the season of the seep by the season of the seep by the season of the seaso 10 o'clock on Saturday night, a German who lived opposite Lepp's house, was awakened from his sleep by
a cry. Dressing himself, he was soon at the spot
whence the noise emanated, where he arrived in time
to beheld Mrs. Lepp drenched in blood and tainting.
He inquired the came of the tragedy and who was
the perpetrator of the frightful deed. The lady could
only articulate 'My father! my father!' when she
fell dead to the floor. There were three wounds upon
different parts of her person, inflicted with a knife!

different parts of her person, inflicted with a knife!

MURDER IN CAYUGA COUNTY.—A young German, aged 18, and recently arrived from Europe, was found dead in Scipio, Cayuga County, lately. The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict of death, "as is supposed, by blows inflicted by Thomas O'Hara." It appears that O'Hara, for some reason, became offended at the German, knocked him down, and kicked him violently. Immediately after, the German boy disappeared, and a day or two afterward was found dead in his bed. Sheriff Knapp, of Cayuga County, has gone east in search of O'Hara, who is described as a driver, or, rather, a speculator in cattle and sheep, and is well acquainted with, and known by, butchers and drovers.

Charge of False Prefixers —John A. Remick.

CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENSES.—John A. Remick, heeper of a restaurant under Lafayette Hall, Broadway, was yesterday arrested by Officer Sweeny, of the Lower Felice Court, charged with having, by fraudalent pretenses, obtained 6150 from Thomas E. Ludlow, of No. 351 Twelfibet, who lossed him the money with the understanding that he was to be a partner is the restaurant, which was afterward refused bim. The metter will be investigated.

New Pork Daily Tribane.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1854.

In consequence of this day being Christmas, we shall not issue our usual Evening E-titions

By the America, at Halifax, we have telegraphic news from Europe to the 9th, and by the Washington at this port, details to the 6th inst. Contrary to expectation, these ten days later advices bring no news whatever from the seat of war. Severtopol is not taken, and no fighting of impertance has taken place. The only fact of moment is the alliance of Austria with the western powers, a treaty to that effect having been signed on the 2d inst. It has not been officially publisted, but the leading points are given in our dispatches. From other parts of Europe there is little of interest.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE. The news of the alliance concluded between England, France, and Austria, seems to put an end to the suspense in which the Court of Vienna has hitherto kept the belligerent powers-and, indeed, the whole world. Not withstanding, however, the great probability of such an event, the manner in which this news appears excites some doubt, and seems to require to be accepted with caution, until it becomes disentangled from the cloud of uncertainty in which at present it is wrapped. We never strongly doubted that Austria would finally side with the western powers. The relations between St. Petersburg and Vienna have for months and months been in a state of extreme and menscing tension. The excitement, and the polite warfare waged in the saloons of St. Petersburg with envenomed sharpness, has for some time rendered the abode there of Count Esterhazy, the Austrian Envoy, in the highest degree insufferable. The Czar has latterly not omitted an occasion to give free utterance to his bitter feelings against Francis Joseph; and in the diplomatical circles of all the capitals of Europe has for some weeks been current a phrase spit out by the Czar against his former darling, the Austrian boy, the coarseness of which forbids us to report it to our renders.

On the other hand, notwithstanding the recent violent outbursts of The London Times, and of the other organs of the English press, Francis Joseph and Austria have been continually coaxed by the despot of the Tuileries, and by the English statesmen. For these, as for many other reasons-pointed out, at various epochs, in our paper-we shall regard as very natural the positive intelligence of a defensive and offensive alliance between Austria and the western powers. But before a treaty, that covers the whole ground, can be signed by Austria, this power is emphatically obliged to clear up her mutual relations with Prussia and the German Confederation. To have done this by the 2d of December, which is assigned as the day of the signature of the new treaty in Vienna, was hardly possible. Austria, as a German power, cannot conclude an offensive and defensive alliance with foreign States, without at least announcing her decision to the German Diet, and by courtesy to the leading German powers, such as Prussis, Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg and Hanover; and she must also await their answers. Negotiations were on foot to clearly define these points, and a term was officially marked, somewhere about the end of this month or the beginning of January next, when the proposals and demands of Austria were to be submitted to the deliberations of the Confederate Diet. Whatever may have been the urgency of the Austrian and western diplomats, there was scarcely time enough to bring the internal German negotiations to a close, in the state in which they were at the end of November, and to conclude a new alliance of so serious a nature and such incalculable consequences.

The accession of Austria must, undoubtedly, lend a pewerful additional strength to the western powers, but, in itself, it forebodes the continuation of the war, rather than approximation to peace. Nothing authorizes us to believe that Russia will be frightened by it, so as to yield more than she would have done before. The sudden and considerable advance in the English Consols-from 91 to 93-is, in all probability, not occasioned by the certainty of the conclusion of a treaty of the sort we are told this one iswhich however advantageous to England, ends all hopes and probabilities of speedy pacification, and must result in pouring large subsidies from the English treasury into the empty coffers of the new sily. This rise in the Consols would rather indicate that, some way or other, negotiations for a general peace are broached under the mediation of Austria. This may be the more probable, as the steamer brings likewise a declaration of Nesselrode accepting, with a small modification, the four celebrated points of the allies as a basis for a general settlement.

These are our reasons for not admitting with absolute certainty the conclusion of a treaty which will result in an immediate declaration of war by Austria against Russia. If, however, it should prove that we are too cautious, the war and its further developments will acquire gigantic dimensions. It will undoubtedly become a general war, which shall, before its close, rock Euroje to its base. Will Austria drag with her Prussia and the rest of Germany, or will the lesser powers preserve a certain independence of action? No one can foretell the future; one thing, however, seems already certain, that if a general conflagration arises-even without the admixture of the latent revolutionary elementsome power or State will become the subject of at least a partial political dissection. It cannot be France-England is out of question. As for the possibility of effectually crippling Russia, even her most inveterate enemies begin to regard it as doubtful. Let us, therefore, rapidly review the position of the chances of Austria-chances develving from the new alliance, and from the decisive step taken by her.

As far as we can judge from what has been already developed, Germany is divided into two parties, nearly equal in strength. If the animosity against Russia is very powerful in the Rhinish Provinces and among the Liberal party of 1848, no less strong is the feeling against Austria in the north of Germany. The Prussian army is favorably disposed toward Russia, and it now appears that the old internecine antagonism of North and South, or rather of Protestant and Catholic Germany, is fomenting again. There is, finally, a party not wishing to be overhauled either by Prussia or Austria, or, in other words, by France and Russia. Thus, the King of Wurtemberg is re-

ported to have said that "there was a third

kind of policy, neither Austrian nor Prussian, but a German ene, and to this he belongs. Only his Majesty forgot to say in what this policy consists. Add to it, that the north of Germany. from Kiel to Meniel, has gained financially to a great extent this year-gains resulting from neutrality, and derived partly from the very large sums expended for the maintenance of English and French Baltic fleets, and parily from the Russian trade. The same chances they naturally wish to continue for the coming year. For these reasons, we healtate to admit that Prassia and the North will thre cheerfully follow Austria, and give her that support and guarrantee so urgently required.

In the South of the Austrian possessions, the centralization in Vienna as established by Schwartz mberg, contributed mightily to chill the devotion of the Slavic tribes toward the House of Hap-burg-a feeling which has reached great intensity during the war against the Masyars. The Germanism now introduced by the Viennese Government among the Siavi, is no less repulsive and hateful to the Croats, Illyrians and Serbs, than were the attempts of magyarization. Generally along the Danube, and south of it. Austria is equally hated with the Turks, by the peasantry of the Principalities, and by the generality of the inhabitants of Serbia, Bosnia, Herzogowins, all of them kindred by the blood of race and by close family ties of the Savic subjects of Austria. Some time ago we pointed to those elements which it will become very difficult for Austria to bring to bear and fight in behalf of the Turks. It is therefore interesting to see how Austria will manage them, how she will explain the quarrel with Russia and make comprehensive to her Slavonic subjects the necessity of defending the Moslems. Austria will be obliged to assume the offensive-which Russia will avoid doing-and join her troops to those of Omer Pasha. From out of all this, there may grow some danger to Austria on the banks of the Danube and south of it-a danger which the western politicians do not fully estimate in their

There is some reason to suppose that in Russia there exists a party-the same which hastened the quarrel with Turkey-to which this decisive alliance of Austria with the western powers shall be rather welcome. This party will now expect that the hesitations of the Czar in certain matters will terminate; that his hands and his tongue will become untied, and no further considerations for Austria shall prevent him from making an appeal to the Christians and the Stavi beyond the Danube-a step dreaded by Austria, as she officially declared in one of her d plomatic

In the emergency arising from the conclusion of this alliance, Russia-who will not yield, until to further results-will limit herself to the defensive, and will not attack Austria in her pos sessions. Russia should be wholly prepared for the utmost. If the accounts may be trusted, she will be able, in the spring, to face the West and the South with about four hundred thousand men each. She can push to Poland, on the Pruth, and to Crimes, every soldier, nay every available man, as she has nothing to guard against in the

Austria runs toward a darkly veiled and proba bly dangerous future. It is Nemesis or Clio draggipg her in this bloody path. Time will show. It may be that the young Casar sees in his dreams of glory the old anagram of his house, A. E. I. O. U. (Austria est imperane orbi universo-Austria is to rule the world); it may be that fortune reserves for him some terrible catastrophe, and that he will meet with the fulfillment of what Napoleon uttered at the end of one of his bulletins declaring war upon Austria, que ses destinées s'accomplissent. She may fulfill her destiny.

THE KANSAS OUTRAGE.

So many persons presume the statements of a newspaper made for effect, or colored by the prejudices of the writer or publisher, that it ems to us important to multiply and vary the proofs of the gigantic fraud recently perpetrated Kansas, under the direction of Senator Atchisep, until even brazen bardihood can no longer affect to discredit or belittle that outrage. Tae following is from The Baltimore Sun, a pro-Slavery journal, ostensibly impariial, but conducted by Democrats, as the writer of the letter avowedly is. We beg our subscribers to lay the following testimony before their Democratic neighbors, asking them to read and ponder it:

neighbors, asking them to read and ponder it:

"The election here, on the 29th ult., for a Delegale to Congress, occasioned a high degree of excitement Gen. Whitfield, the pro Slavery candidate, is said to have been elected. You have, no doubt, been so informed. So far as the number of votes cast in his favor nay go to give him the election, he has it; but if the character of those votes has anything to do with the result, he has it not. He was not elected by the people of Kansaz. He is not their Delegate. He was put upon the track by people in the State of Missouri, and put through the ballot box in Kansas by the people of that State. Before the near appose of the time of election, no sign could be discerned by the most observant, indicating anything clee than the success of the Anti-Slavery party.

"The Governor of the Territory, and all his personal and political friends, were on that side, to gether with two out of every three persons in all parts of the Territory. But within a day or two of the election, the country began to swarm with Missouriats. They came over in crowds—some in wagors, others on horseback, and others yet on foot. They were for the most part, a most unseemly and reckless set of men. They crossed the river in separate detachments at different places along the border. They seemed to be organized in separate parties, under the command of particular leaders, each party delived to speare especific localities. Thus

arate detachments at different places along the border. They seemed to be organized in separate parties, under the command of particular leaders, each party designed to operate at specific localities. Thus, the polls in every district, except at Laurenne and far up toward Fort Riley, were surrounded and taken possession of the moment they were opened by these asolent invaders. They threatened and intimistated the judges; crowded out and violently drave off all those who were suspected of being in favor of any o her candidate than their own, and put their own votes into the ballot-box at the point of the revolver. I was myself present all day at the Leavenworth polls, and can, therefore, speak of the procuedings at that point from personal knowledge. They were perfectly outrageous. The crowd of Missourians assembled early in the morning, and commenced operations by insisting on filling a temporary vacancy which had occurred in the Board of Judges by electing a man named Burgess, a resident of Platte County, Missouri. The other judges protested against the proposition, but yielded immediately to the storm which their resistance in a moment provoked. They felt themselves in danger of being ruthlessly murdered by the crowd. This man from Missouri accordingly served, from beginning to end, as one of the judges of the election in Kansas Territory.

"During the entire day, persons were seen coming."

"Puring the entire day, persons were seen coming over in boats from the Missouri side of the river to put in their votes while persons, actual residents of the Territory, seeking, in the most peaceable manner, to deposit their bailots, were set on, charged with being "abolitionists," and driven from the ground. They left, in many cares, to avoid the necessity of shooting down their assailants. When I went up to vote, I was approached by a fellow who demanded to see my ticket. I refused, of course, to heed him; whereupon I was immediately crowded out by some dozen persons, all working in concert. They openly declared that none should approach the ballot-box except those who intended to vote for Whitfield. Toward the close of the day, the violence among the drunken rabble became so great that the judges grew alarmed for their personal safety, and closed the polls. Thus ended the first election in this district for a delegate to Congress from the Territory of Kansas.

"No pretext whatever is offered by these people to

excuse or justify their conduct. On the contrary, they make no secret of their being residents of Missouri, and not residents of Kansas. They declare their intenti n of doing the same thing over again at every election. Gen. Springfellow, a promuent politician of Missouri, residing at Weston, who commanded the Leaves with division of this grand invading army, openly declared that if it should become necessary, the whole of Western Missouri would be emptied into Kansas, in order to make it a slave State.

-Such was the late exhibition of "Popular Sovereignty" by its self-chosen champions in Missouri. Such is the concerted and gigantic found to which Col Benton counsels the alvocates of Free Labor and Free Soil to submit, and surrender to Slavery over two hundred thouand square miles of territory once solemnly consecrated to Freedom by a compact between the North and the South. And he-who has been commended to us as a Free Labor candidate for President-tells us that our urging intelligent and valuable citizens to emigrate in good faith to Kansas, and there make their abiding homes, affords some sort of excuse or palliation for this wholesale fraud, whereby Missourians by thousands have rode over into Kansas, voted, and gore directly home to Missouri again! Mr. Benton, you will never be President-we think you will never be returned to the Senate-your political race is run-and we have no more tears to shed over it.

Champions of Free Labor and Free Soil! Kansas must yet be saved! not by doing nothing, but by earnest, hearty WORK. Next spring must witness an emigration thither from the Free States, not by hundreds merely, but by thousands; and the next House will have a majority of Represen tatives who will admit no delegate chosen by such a monstrous fraud as that which returned Whitfield. The struggle is only begun!

IOWA-U. S. SENATOR.

The Whig and Republican Members of the lowa Legislature met in caucus on the 13th inst. to nominate candidates for U.S. Senator and Judges of the Supreme Court. It was decided that twenty-nine votes, or a majority of all the Whigs elected, should be required to nominate. The caucus then proceeded to ballot for U. S. Senator, with the following result:

Fitz Henry Warren 1st ballot 2st 3st 1 James Harlin 17 18 21 J. B. Howell 2 2 3 So, James Harlin, having received the requisite

ote, was declared duly nominated. The caucus now proceeded to vote for Judges,

with the following result:

GEORGE G WRIGHT nominated nonlimously, N. W. ISLELL received 30 votes third ballot. — WOODWARD, 29 votes, fifth ballot.

The announcement of the nomination for U. S. Senator caused considerable excitement-Col. Warren being a decided favorite with a majority of the Republicans of Iowa. His nomination was defeated by confident assurances that the Nebraskaites in the Legislature would prevent his election at all bazards, but would make no resistance to Harlin's except by voting against it. Yet the following letter from a Nebraska member, which we find in The Davenport Gazette of the 18th, would seem to stamp that assurance as delusive:

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.
DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.
All Edward Criv, Wednesday, Dec. 13, 1834.
Mr. Edward Chamber at 71 o'clock P. M., talking over affairs an rospecis in general without any system of action and came to the conclusion unanimously that Fire hould not be the United States Senator. The Autiand came to the Concussor was a second of the Autishould not be the United States Senator. The Autishorbranka portion of the caucus appeared to be shy of Dodge, we urged them mildly and with great caution to the the mark and come to the rescue of friend Dodge, without any visible effect, as I could perceive; but I have hopes of working them up to voting faver after we get in the House to autrow; if not, we have proposed to mild with the reserve guard and do the "recond-best thing," which I am not at liberty to show in print. I think when we have to decide, we will cook a few Whigs and Auti-Nebraska Democrats in the same dish; we will set it to atowing tomorrow, at 24 P. M.

Some evil disposed person brought in word during

rets in the same dish, we will set it to stowing ormorrow, at 94 P. M.

Some evil disposed person brought in word during
the cancus that Fitz Warren was nominated by the
Anti-Nebraskaites of the flouse caucus. Tais brought
us to our feet more suddesly than if a bomb-sholl had
drepped from the cupola of the C spitol. Nebraska
and Anti-Nebraska men shook hands and growded to
the center of the Chamber: no one spoke for the
space of five minutes, but the elenched hands of those
in the center waving above the heads of the throng,
spoke a resolve that knows no compromise. It proved
a false alarm, or a trick, but resolving to see the matter cut, we adjourned.

There had no a title, but terms to the cut we adjourned.

CREMMER HOUSE, 101 O CLOCK — Harlin has been cominated by the Whigs. We consider that affairs have not been in the least ameliorated by this action. Harlin is looked upon by us as quite as observious as Fig. We will not stand the bosoination is any shape or form. A few of us at the Crummey wait with patience for 10 o'clock to-morro *.

approves of our future course.

-The two Houses met in Joint Ballot next day, se had been agreed; but an angry and aimless debate was closed by a motion to adjourn for one week, which was carried by a vote of 50 to 49. We presume another attempt to elect was made on the 21st, (last Thursday,) but probably without success.

"We have never known a cycle of seven or eight years pass round without complaints of distress—steppages of manufactories and the like, no matter what the character of the existing tariff might be. These periods of depression are incident to all human enterprises, and can no more be prevented than can the action of the tides. They will be most marked in countries where credit, in its multiplied forms, enters largely into business transactions but from none can they be excluded, whether Prohibition or actual Free-Trade has the Governmental policy." Trade be the Governmental policy. 'Rochester Advertiser.

Has The Advertiser ever known a cycle of seven or eight years of Protection that has resulted in complaints of distress, and stoppages of manu-"factories." such as those that are now taking

Has it ever known a cycle of British Free-Trade that has not resulted in that manner! Did not the country rise steadily from 1824 to

1833, and did it not in the last of that "cycle of seven or eight years" exhibit an amount of prosperity such as had never before been known Did it not decline under British Free Trade.

until the year 1842 exhibited an amount of distress among laborers, and depression in the prices of produce, such as had never before been exhibited in this country ! Did it not rise in the period from 1842 to 1847,

until the highest prosperity had been attained Did it not decline from 1848 to 1850-and did not the last of those years witness the closing of mills, factories, and furnaces throughout the country, accompanied by numerous complaints of distress among the people who had labored to

It suits our British free-trade friends to assert that "these periods of depression are incident to "all human enterprises." but until they can shew that they have ever occurred under protection, or ever failed to occur under British free-trade, they may as well hesitate in expressing the opinion that they "can no more be prevented than can the "action of the tides." Let them repeal the act of 1846, and substitute that of 1842, with the dis-

tinet understanding that the latter is to be repealed whenever there shall arrise "complaints of distress, or stoppages of manufactories," and we will be content. Under such an arrange ment, that tariff would remain in existence until it should become entirely inoperative by reason of the fact that cloth and from would be made here more cheaply than in any other country of the world, giving us the best-fed, best-clothed, besteducated, and most prosperous people that the world has ever yet seen

DAVID LEVY YULEE has been reclected a U. S. Senator from Florida, in place of Jackson Morton, who succeeded him six years ago upon the election of Gen. Taylor. Mr. Morton is called a Whig, but was elected over the candidate of the Whigs for the place mainly by the votes of the "Democratic" minority in the Legislature, and we are not aware that he has ever given a vote likely to displease that minority. We cannot consider his retirement from the Senate much of a loss, though Yulee's return is certainly no gain.

He (Yulee) was originally named David Levy, and was by that name first elected to Congress as a Delegate from the then Territory of Fiorita. On the organization of the State he was chosen one of its U. S. Senators, soon after which he changed his name to Yulce. We believe he is a native of the West Indies, partly of Hebrew extraction; and a show was once made of contesting his seat on the assumption that he had negro blood in his veins; but this ended in smoke Politically, he is ultra Pro-Slevery "State Rights" of the Calhoun stripe and resisted the Compromise of 1850 to the last. He is a gentleman of limited information and moderate capacities.

Will The Journal of Commerce 1 y our reply before its readers, on the condition that we will do the same by its rejoinder ! On this condition it shall have answers to its questions; but we really have qualms of conscience about affording it on this occasion another opportunity for garbling and micropresenting us in the manner it has done in its last. Can it venture to permit its readers to see both sides of the question? We fear not.

We learn from The Industrial Luminary, of Parkville, Mo., that Mrs. Nichols, of Vermont, hitherto known as the conductor of The Windham County Domccrat is in Kansas, where she "is about to select a claim, and "build a cabin—then lecture a while in St. Louis on her favorite subject-and, after that, returns to Vermont bringing out her husband to Kansas in the spring."

Two persons, named Schermerhorn and Johns, have been arrested and lodged in jail in Saratoga County, on the charge of robbery. They were taken on the 19th inst., after a desperate struggle, in the village of Fortsville. In the effort to capture them, a man by the name of Abram Cornell was shot, and severely, if not fatally, wounded. Numerous fires have on curred in that vicinity during the last few months, and it is supposed the individuals apprehended have been the cause thereof.

FROM ST. DOMINGO .- By the arrival of the brig Ers, from St. Domingo, we have dates up to the 4th inst. On the 30th ult. the brig Hollander, (of Gloucester,) Capt. Brown, from St. Domingo, bound to Liverpool, struck on a reef, near Macoris River, on the coast, near St. Domingo City. The vessel was in charge of Capt. Dumss, for Capt. Brown was brought to the city sick, and cannot at this date leave his bed.

Vessels of War at St. Domingo.-French steamer L'Ardent, French corvette Penelope, French brig L'Orest, French brig Meleagre; British steamer Argus, and one more French and two British vessels

SUMMARY ENFORCEMENT OF THE MICHIGAN LIQUOR LAW. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune OTSEGO, Allegan Co., Michigan, Dec. 15.

Hurrah for the women of Otsego! Thirty strong, and backed up by some fifty men, the women of this town recently turned out, and went to work for the practical enforcement of our Prohibitory Liquor Law, which had been evaded by designing men in our midst for the sake of gain. The women marched the "groggeries" with ax in hand, and soon eleared the rum-barrels of their alcoholic contents, demolishing the barrels, and spilling out the "rum" Two groceries" were served thus. The women then proceeded to the village tavern, and compelled Moses, the landlord, to give up his illicit traffic in the centraband article-threatening to serve him as they the wishes of the ladies. The chief heroine was Osmand Smith's wife. The women will be brought before the Court; but there can be nothing done to them, as they have the sympathy of the great majority of the people of the county, and no county has suffered more from the pernicious effects of the quer traffic than has Allegan.

Judge Abner Pratt, of the Supreme Court, and who resides over the Courts in this district, says that our omen ought to have a reward for their bravery. Pratt is strongly on their side. There is no danger that, if the women are put on trial, they will succeed. The Otsego women, we claim, are ahead of their sisters in Niles, who, not long ago, administered to the Ni es rummies a lesson for the violation of our law of The women of Michigan recommend their sisters

lsewhere to go and do likewise-more especially in these hard times. The women of Michigan are much cioiced at the election of Myron H. Clark Governor of the Empire State, and rank him with our Brigham on Liquor Prohibition. Yours, ever, for the right,

FIRE IN MICHIGAN CITY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Dec. 21, 1854.

A large fire, for this small city is just now easting up its last flames. It commenced between 2 and 3 o clock this morning, in the kitchen of Hargin's Saloon, on Franklin-st. Thence it spread rapidly, con suning, on this side toward the lake, a large new grocery, and a saloon known as the Rialto. Here it stopt ed for lack of food.

In the mean time, a superannuated engine had been feebly playing against the end of the Lake House, the largest hotel in the place, and separated from Hargin's saloen by only a narrow alley, to prevent its catching, but when most needed the supply of water failed, and while changing to another source the day

salied, and while changing to another source the day was lost.

Strenuous efforts were now made to save the Tremont House and other buildings opposite, which were successful. The out buildings belonging to the Lake House were also saved, and this good forture rescued many dwellings from threatened destruction. Most of the citizens whose homes were jeopardized removed their household goods. A large portion of the hotel furniture was also safely removed.

I cannot, at this writing, ascertain the amount of lose or insurance, but doubt not it was considerable on the Lake House, as the new proprietor had expended quite a sum in repairing since insuring. Its destruction is a great inconvenience at this season, not only to this place, but to the many travelers, who will greatly need it accommodations—the hotel capacity of Michigan City being quite insufficient.

Near Amberstburg, Canada, a few days ago, a man was cloping with a young woman, when their sleigh was everturned. The girls neck was broken, caus-ing her instant death; the man suffered a fracture of of the leg, and was taken to a hotel in Amberstburg, where his wife is now kindly attending him, in fulfill ment of her marriage vew.

THE LATEST NEWS. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special District to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1954. Sensior Atchison and his friends are very confident that Kansas will be a slave State. The German in migrants expected from Europe will not be permitted to enter the Territory. "Sam" has been around there,

and exercises very great influence. The Central American foray is all the rage. Col. Kinney's quarters, at the National Hotel, are crowded every day with friends of the undertaking. The Admit istration, so far from offering obstacles, rather facilitates the business.

Washinoton, Saturday, Dec. 23, 1834.

The Committee on Foreign Relations of the Honse, it is understood, have agreed to report manimusly a resolution in favor of the interposition of the United States as mediator between the Allied Powers and Russis, similar to that submitted by Mr. Clingman.

S. F. Lucas was found guilty to day, on the serond trial for obtaining money under false prateness from Mesers. Chubb Brothers.

It the case of the Corporation of this city vs. Werner, for selling liquor in violation of the resent liquor law, it was decided that the defendant was entitled to sell under his license granted previous to the passage of the law.

of the law.

At the U.S. Treasury, yesterday, the amount of the Public Debt redeemed was \$167,000. The total receemed during the week will add up about \$800,000.

SAILING OF THE AMERICA FOR BOSTON.

HALIFAX, Dec. 24, 1854. The steamship America sailed from Halifax for Bea on 4] e'clock on Saturday, with clear, cold weather, and a north-west wind. She will be at Boston at an early hour on Monday morning.

MONEY MATTERS IN BOSTON-FIEE.

MONEY MATTERS IN BOSTON—FIEE.

BOSTON, Saturday Dec. 23, 1854—Evening.
Christmas will be more generally observed in this
city on Monday than heretofore.
Our money market was comparatively easy to day,
considering that notes due at the banks previous to
Tuesday, had to be met to-day. The rates of interest
in the street were from 14 to 2 per cent, were month for
good paper. The financial prospects this city are
brightening.

It is reported that Messas Rawson, Brigham & Co., dry goods dealers in Minkest, failed to day, with liabilities of \$300,000.

The health of the city continues good. The total

The health of the city continues good. The total number of deaths for the week was only sixty four. The creditors of Mesers J. W. Blodgett & Co., dry goods dealers in Pearlet, recently failed, met at the Court-House to day. Claims were proved against the firm to the amoust of about one million of dollars; assignces were appointed, and another meeting of the creditors will take place soon.

Boston, Saturday, Dec. 23, 1854.

About 12 o'clock, last night, a fire broke out at No. 22 School at known as the Newspaper Exchange, and occupied by Geo. J. Benis Moore, Riddle & Co., John Wilson & Son, and other printers. The newspaper offices burned out, or damaged, are Tac Newspaper Glock for the upper portion of the building—the stores underseath escaping damage, except from water. The loss amounts to about \$15,000.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ELLSWORTH, ME

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ELLSWORTH, ME
BARGOR, Me., Saturday, Dec. 23, 1834
A destructive fire occurred in the town of Ellsworth, in this State, last night. It broke out in the store of Mr. Asa Edwards, which was entirely destroyed, together with the harness manufactory of Heary Rollins, the bookstore of J. B. Osgood, the office of the Maine Telegraph Company, (which was the cause of the interruption of the line, and readered communication with Halifax impossible,) the grocery store of Messra H. A S K. Whitney, together with several out-buildings. The dwelling-houses of Mr. Sowerby and Mr. S. H. Thomas were badly damaged. The total loss is not known

FROM PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1854, John Hantzinger, a single man, employed in a fac-tory at Manayunk, committed suicide fast night by

cutting his throat.

Anthony Guthner fell from a porter wag on to-day, at the tell-gate, near Manayunk, and broke his neck. John Bard, a convict in the Eastern Penitentiary, committed suiche by hanging hims-if with a hand-kerchief to the grating of his cell. He was sentenced lest March to two years imprisonment, for having purchased a quantity of iron st-len by some boys.

boys.

The Coroner hell an inquest upon the body of John Dike, who died at the Hospital from the effects of a gun-shot, fired by one of three brothers living in the relighborhood where he resided. It is supposed the

shooting was accidental.

The streets of the city this evening are throughd with people, and it appears as if the whole community had made up their minds to enjoy Christmas Eve.

FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE.
BALTIMOTE, Saturday, Dec. 23, 1854.
Miss Bunkley the na. who recently escaped from the convent at Emmetaburg, is writing a long letter in reply to that of the Superior of the convent, published a few days since. She intends giving a complete narrative of convent life.

Baltimore, Dec. 24, 1854.
We have received no mail here South of Washington this examine.

ton this evening.

A serious riot occurred in Alleghany County, Virginia, yesterday, growing out of a meeting denounginia, yesterday, growing out of a meeting denounging of Miss Pharr. The ng Thompson, the murderer of Miss Pharr. The ritizens hung Thompson in effigy, when a large party of his friends arrived, armed with pistols and knives of his friends arrived, armed with pistols and knives, and attempted to cut him down. A fight then ensued, the citizens driving off Thompson's party, seizing their leader, and riding him on a rail. The redemption of the public debt at the United States Treasury last week amounted to \$885,350.

BUSINESS FAILURES

BUSINESS FAILURES
PTOVIDENCE, Saturday, Dec. 23, 1854.
Messra. Seagrave & Steere, of this city, have made an assignment in consequence of their indorsements for Messrs. Hill, Carpenter & Co. They are amply secured for their indorsements, but are unable to realize the securities immediately. They will meet all their own obligations as they mature, and also the individual obligations of Josiah Seagrave, Jr., and after paying them will have a handsome surplus.

THE JOINT STOCK BANK SUED.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Dec. 23, 1854. The Joint Stock Bank has been sued here as a for eign corporation, and injunctions issued holding all the debts due the Bank for the benefit of the bill-holders. This attaches the assets of Hiram Johnson's Banking House.

Banking House.

S. P. Allen, Editor of The Rochester Democrat, pleaded guilty, in an action for libel, yesterday, in the Superior Court, and urged extenuating circumstances. He was fined \$25. The libel was against the Editor of a Buffalo paper. THE WEATHER.

QUEERC, Saturday, Dec. 23, 1854.
The thermometer in this city, this morning, stood at

0 degress below zero
LONGUEIL, C. E., Saturday, Dec. 23, 1854.
At 7 o clock, this morning, the thermometer indi LONGERIL, C. E., Saturday, Dec. 23, 1834.

At 7 o'clock, this morning, the thermometer indicated 20 degrees below zero.

GORHAM, N. H., Saturday, Dec. 23, 1854.

The cold here is intense—thermometer this morating 22 degrees below zero.

MILTON FALL, Vt., Saturday, Dec. 23, 1854.

Million Fall, Vt., Saturday, Dec. 23, 1854.
Thermometer 22 degrees below zero.
RUTLAND, Vt., Saturday, Dec. 23, 1854.
At sunrise, this morning, the thermometer in this town stood at 16 degrees below zero.
Calais, Saturday, Dec. 23, 1854-8 A.M.
Weather fine, clear and cold. Wind N. W. Thermometer 21° below zero,
Eastpont, Saturday, Dec. 23, 1854-8 A.M.
Weather clear and cold. Wind N. W.

EASTPORT, Saturday, Dec. 23, 1854—8 A. M.
Weather clear and very cold. Wind N. W.
BANGOR, Saturday, Dec. 23, 1854—8 A. M.
The weather here is clear and cold. Wind N. W.
Thermometer 280 below zero.
PORTLAND, Saturday, Dec. 23, 1854—8 A. M.
Weather clear and cold. Thermometer 60 below zero. Wind N. W.
BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 23, 1854—8 A. M.
Weather clear. Thermometer 100 above zero.
BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 23—P. M.
The weather here continues cold and cloudy, with indications of snow. The sleighing in the subarbs is excellent, but is getting considerably worn down in the city.

BOSTON, Dec. 24, 1854.

Boston, Dec. 24, 1854.

It was snowing here all last night, and to-day it has been raining all day.

NEWARE, Saturday, Dec. 23, 1854.
In the case of Ruckel vs. Francis, the verdict is for laintiff; damages 95,000.